

# Senegal

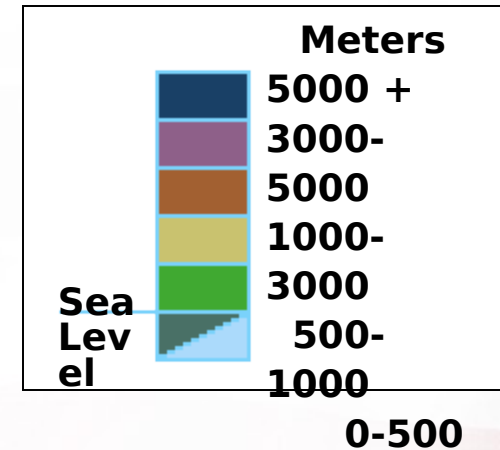


- Southern separatist group sporadically has clashed with government forces.

# Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Climate tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (May to November) has strong southeast winds; dry season (December to April) dominated by hot, dry, harmattan wind.



**Terrain:** generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast .

**Lowest point:** Atlantic Ocean 0 m  
**Highest point:** unnamed feature near Nepen Diakha 581 m

# Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Air
  - Low risk
  - Some pollution near specific industrial and urban areas.
- Soil
  - Low risk but should be avoided when possible.
  - Soil contamination near industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
  - Significant exposure unlikely in the absence of wind, active digging, or leakage into ground water.

# Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Food
  - Food may be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens.
- Water
  - Raw sewage primary water contaminant.
  - Common practice to discard untreated domestic and industrial wastewater directly into local waterways
  - Microbial contamination of municipal water supplies is common.

# Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
  - Water contaminated with raw sewage
  - Runoff containing fecal pathogens,



# Senegal: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Highest risk** country
- Diseases of greatest risk
  - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, Protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
  - Vector-borne Diseases: Dengue fever, Malaria, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Yellow fever.
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Hepatitis B.
  - Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis
  - Water-contact Diseases: Schistosomiasis

# Senegal: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
  - Food and waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
  - Vector-borne Diseases: Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever), Chikungunya, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, Murine typhus (flea-borne) and West Nile fever
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
  - Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis,
  - Soil Contact Diseases: Lassa Fever
  - Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis
  - Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies